

Intimation.**Powell's****Furnishing Department**

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UPHOLSTERED CHESTERFIELDS, SETTEES, FIXED OR DROP ENDS, STUFF-OVER EASY CHAIRS in a variety of styles,

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ready for covering in any tapestry which may be chosen, or in loose washing covers.

BEDROOM**FURNITURE**

A Quantity of full Suites always ready for delivery in various finishes.

BEDROOM CHAIRS, TABLES, AND LOUNGES EN SUITE

BEDSTEADS, WIRE MATTRESSES, HAIR AND FIBRE MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERED BOX-SPRINGS AND BED LINEN

Every Description.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1910.

FORESTRY IN CHINA.**SCENIC EFFECTS IN HONGKONG.**

[Continued from yesterday.]

For the scenic effects of judicious planting one need not go beyond this Colony. When Hongkong was taken over by Great Britain, barely 60 years ago, it was a rugged mountain ridge, bleak and barren, with few indigenous trees; to-day it is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. We, who are so far removed from the time of the acquisition of the Colony, cannot properly realize the vast change in the landscape that has been effected by the green trees.

While the use of trees for giving shade to pedestrians has been in vogue from the time of the ancients, their utility for promoting salubrity of the climate does not seem to have been well understood in China. In a forest young trees would spring up spontaneously, under the shelter of the long grass, and would eventually form a thick brushwood which, by excluding the sun from the soil, would materially increase the fertility of the ground, and by its influence on the air would render the place more cool and healthy, and divest the climate of a place like Hongkong of a portion of that oppressive heat so trying to people accustomed to a more moderate climate. Trees and plants, too, help to purify the air. The green leaves in the daylight absorb the carbonic acid gas exhaled by men and beasts, and give out oxygen which men and beasts breathe in. In this way plants are always purifying the air rendered impure by animals—a process which sustains life in this world.

In order properly to understand the other benefits which forests confer on mankind, it is necessary to study the component parts of a forest. In entering a forest, the first things one notices are the tree-trunks; the tree tops, called, by reason of its shape, the 'forest crown'; and the 'forest-floor', formed of fallen leaves and branches and other vegetable growths.

From the tree-trunks wood is obtained, with which we build houses, ships and railroads; cook our food, make furniture, matches and all the other articles which our present mode of living cannot do without. From some trees we obtain oil or tar; from some, barks or resin; and from some, fruits or fruit. Were there no trees we would have to live as our fore-fathers did in the primitive days, residing in caves and eating our food uncooked. From

THE PECUNIARY POINT OF VIEW above, trees are essential to a country. In America there are at least 2,000,000 persons who depend for their livelihood upon its forests, the products of which are valued at about \$1,000,000,000; and its lumber industry—the fourth greatest in the country—pays \$100,000,000 a year in wages. The forests in India, so well managed by the Government, yield an annual revenue of about \$5,500,000 while the profit to the state of Germany from the same source of undertaking is about \$10,000,000 a year. This shows the principal functions of the tree-trunks. What, then, are the functions performed by the 'forest-crown' and 'forest-floor' in the economic development of a country?—Though the good we get from them is not easily visible, it is nevertheless as great as, if not greater than, the benefit we receive from the tree-trunks.

The 'crown' floor' and the roots of the trees conjointly act in such a way that when rain falls most of it is held in the place where it falls. The 'crown' catches the rain and permits it to drop gently on the 'floor'; the water then sinks into the vegetable humus formed on the 'floor', and is held in it as in a reservoir, to appear much later in springs and streams, thus ensuring a constant flow in all seasons. For this reason streams in a forest district do not appreciably increase in volume after a rain, whereas those in a barren district flow in torrents. This natural conservancy of water is the means of preventing drought.

It has been ascertained that water runs off a bare slope at least twenty times as fast as it runs off a forested slope, and that it carries away over 8,000 times as much soil. This not only renders streams very irregular, but also in heavy rain brings on an overflow in the rivers adjoining, often bursting embankments and resulting in floods. It can thus be seen that such disasters can be avoided by a judicious planting of trees.

LANDSLIPS

can also be more or less prevented by trees and other plants whose roots bind together the soil, and prevent it from being washed away by rains.

That forests exercise a beneficial influence on agriculture was recognized by China as early as the beginning of the Chow Dynasty. There was a law requiring the planting of mulberry trees on the sides of each plot of cultivated ground, so that the leaves might feed the silk-worms, and the roots of the trees might by the process already described, conserve rain-water to feed the soil. Unfortunately this beneficial law fell into neglect in the long period of strife that followed, and its object was eventually lost sight of. Not only through the soil can the condition of agriculture be improved by trees. Planted judiciously, trees can protect the cultivated land from the heat of the sun and the force of strong wind and can prevent sand and small stones, from being washed into the fertile land below.

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

to mankind. Yet, essential as they are to the very being of a country, forestry in China is not given that attention which it deserves. The destruction of forests in this country has been carried out on a scale unequalled in other countries. Beyond what was essential for the requirements of a large population which is rapidly augmenting, there has been a ruthless destruction of those beautiful woods so aptly called the 'buildings of God', without any one lifting a finger to arrest the progress of this spoliation. Some people evidently believed, until too late, that their forests were inexhaustible, while others libbered under the erroneous idea that

re-planting could easily be effected after deforestation. It is due to this pitiful ignorance of arboriculture that what were once fine forested lands are now barren wastes. Not only has the country become poorer for the want of forests, but floods and water-famines have become very frequent.

In certain districts through which the Yangtze River passes, drought and flood occur alternately, for in the wet season the water rises abnormally, and in the dry season it runs so low as to render navigation difficult.

IN SHANSI PROVINCE

which forms part of the watershed of the Yellow River floods occur almost every year, destroying life and property wherever they reach. Moreover the floods cover large areas with sand which, blown by the wind, scatters and destroys further areas of fertile land as it spreads. On the Wu-tai-shan, a mountain in Shanxi, the slopes are terraced in order to keep the soil in place. At the foot of this mountain is a large plain which is entirely covered by water whenever the Yellow River overflows. Upon this plain many depend for their very existence. When the water recedes they resume farming, though knowing that the next flood will completely sweep their fields away. Yet they must do their best with their little plots of land on the principle of 'Drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die'. How hard is the lot of these poor honest people! It behoves the Government to devise the best means of saving them from these periodic visitations. Terracing the hillsides is not the remedy, nor even dredging of rivers. In the control of the rainfall the best artificial contrivances are but a feeble aid to nature which has designed the forests for this important function. The best and the only way therefore is to husband all the few trees that there may still be, and to form fresh plantations extensively on scientific principles.

Great care should be taken to protect existing forests from fire and from wasteful lumbering.

FOREST-FIRES.

One, called 'Crown-fire', consumes all the leaves and branches on the trees; the other, which destroys all vegetation on the 'forest-floor', is the more dreadful. Forest fires may be caused by the spontaneous combustion of trees in a thunderstorm, or by accidents, or by incendiarism committed by persons through spite. The first rarely happens; the second frequently. To prevent forest fires, felled trees should not be allowed to dry or rot on the 'forest-floor'; fire should be carefully handled, and fire-barriers constructed. A fire-barrier is a strip of land in a forest, cleared of all vegetation, to prevent the spread of fire. It should be of such a width as to prevent a fire on one side of it leaping across and destroying the vegetation on the other; consequently its width depends upon the vegetation through which it passes. Some also advocate the removal of fallen leaves, twigs, etc., from the 'forest-floor'; but, besides, the impracticability of this in a large forest, experts consider it a mistake to do so as the leaves form the humus, and provide food for the trees.

How a forest should be protected and managed only an expert can advise. But it may not be amiss to give a few broad principles usually observed in a well-regulated forest.

Only trees attaining a certain diameter or age are felled, no tree being allowed to die or decay on its 'stool', and the trees to be cut must first be marked by direction of an expert. Along with trees which are destined most permanently to occupy the ground, trees of other kinds are planted as 'nurseries', to be gradually removed as the plantation advances in growth. Great attention is paid to the adaptation of trees to climate and soil, and great attention is also paid to drainage, wherever necessary. Lumbering is so carried out as to leave a sufficient number of old trees to protect young growths, and to ensure a constant supply, all vacancies are filled up by either direct sowing of seeds as is usually done on the continent of Europe, or by trees raised from seed in a nursery, as is the general practice in Great Britain.

FOREST GUARDS

are also employed for the prevention of theft and malicious destruction of trees. There exists in Hongkong an efficient staff of such guards; there is also extant here a law whereby a special rate can be levied by order of the Governor-in-Council on any village in whose neighbourhood trees belonging to Government have been extensively cut or damaged, if the Government is satisfied that the injury was committed by the inhabitants of such village. This rate is to be withdrawn when the damage has ceased, or when evidence has been produced to prove that it was not committed by the inhabitants of such village. It is only by such careful means of protecting and preserving its forests that a country can hope to be free from the evils usually attending on deforestation.

After a forest has been destroyed especially by fire, re-afforestation is difficult. The surface of the ground becomes hard and dry; and rain water, instead of being absorbed into the ground, runs off its surface, carrying with it large quantities of soil. If continued, will sooner or later lead to total deforestation. According to the Returns of Trade issued by the Chinese Customs for 1908

THE VALUE OF TIMBER,

imported into China in that year amounted to Taels 6,429,746. With the development of railways and miles the demand for such material will considerably increase. Apart from this consideration, the soil is getting poorer and poorer by reason of sand and stones being washed over it; almost annually flood and drought carry off an enormous number of trees, and as often millions of taels are spent to repair damage caused by floods, to relieve the sufferers and to dredge the river. Every man or every dollar so lost is badly needed by China to-day. No doubt a considerable number of years must elapse before any

China should profit by this sad example, and by the warning of Professor Chamberlin who, speaking of the loss of good soil in the United States of America, says: "When our soils are gone, we, too, must go, unless some way is found to feed on raw rock or its equivalent."

Some people are deluded by the notion that a soil is good for plantation it must be equally suitable for farming which gives a quicker return for their money and labour. Consequently they cut down all trees and convert forests into farms. Sometimes the soil proves to be totally unsuitable for agriculture. But even if it is suitable, the result is invariably disastrous. The fields lack the protection of trees from sun and wind, erosion is caused by rain, and corn-patches on low level are covered by soil washed down from above. In a short time the farm-land must needs become abandoned, while other harmful results become apparent. This has happened in America, and must have happened in most other countries. But all great nations, except China, have realized these great evils, and have taken measures to remedy them. Besides the careful preservation of what they have, they take great care to make good what they have lost. Natural forests, of which there still remain many in France, Germany and other parts of Europe, are carefully managed; and barren hills and plains, such as the great sand tracts on the coasts of Pomerania and France, have been covered with wood. This has been accomplished on a scale of extraordinary magnitude in the down of driftwood sands, between the rivers Adour and Gironde—an undertaking that was perhaps the most important work of afforestation that has ever been performed in the world. From this it will be seen that land which is incapable of producing any other crop will very often produce trees.

THE WASTE OF NATURAL WEALTH

such as water, soil, forests and coal, in the United States arrested the attention of President Roosevelt who in 1905 inaugurated a policy of conservation of those fundamental resources. "It is ominously evident," said he, "that our natural resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion....We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half the timber is gone....Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexpected fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use, and by failing to check erosion, that their crop-producing power is diminishing instead of increasing." If this loss gave cause of anxiety to the Administration of the States, a land of plenty, how much more anxiety should the want of forests cause to China whose mountains are, as a Chinese writer has it, like the heads of little boys—shaved and short.

When or shortly before

THE NEW TERRITORIES

were added to Hongkong in 1899, trees were cut down wholesale by the natives in fear of expropriation. It has been calculated that as many as 8,000,000 large trees were so destroyed. But when confidence was re-established by the wise rule of the new Government, the people commenced to replant, and there are now many small trees where were there large ones before the date of the wholesale destruction. The Government of Hongkong has during several years past planted pine-trees for the purpose of revenue. Wood is the principal fuel used by the Chinese in this Colony, and at present much of it is imported from the West and East Rivers, from Ying Tak on the North River, from Pakhoi, San On and adjoining districts in Kwong Tung or from Sandakan. The best wood-fuel is that from the West and East Rivers. Its heating power is the highest, and by reason of its being ready for immediate use it is in great demand at the Chinese shops.

THE HONGKONG WOOD

is cheaper than the imported products owing to its moisture, it being put on the market only one or two weeks after felling. It is estimated that the heating power of the fuel in this stage of seasoning is only seven-tenths of that of timber from the East and West Rivers. If, however, its volatile constituents have been expelled to the same degree as the latter, its heating power is about the same. Hitherto the contracts for the purchase of Government timber have been in the hands of small dealers who find it necessary to dispose of the wood as soon after felling as possible in order that they may obtain funds to meet the expenses incurred. Owing to this method of placing the wood on the market in a moist state the demand for the local product falls much short of what our forests can supply. If some men of capital would, make a careful study of the subject, and then secure a contract large enough to be worth their while, there is no doubt that the venture would prove to be remunerative to both themselves and the Government. Thus, besides being beneficial in other respects, the local forests would rapidly become an important source of revenue.

For the supply of fuel and timber alone, if for nothing else, China should adopt an enlightened system of forestry. Her present haphazard method of dealing with her woods, if continued, will sooner or later lead to total deforestation. According to the Returns of Trade issued by the Chinese Customs for 1908

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better life will be for China. Some men are asked why they allow their lands to remain fallow, or why they prefer agriculture to tree-planting, answer with the hackneyed Chinese phrase—"Man grow trees; the next generation gathers the fruits." A selfish view and a short-sighted. Contrast this with the noble sentiment expressed, in reference to planting and pruning of trees, by Sir Walter Scott, the creator of so many imperishable characters in the realms of imaginary literature. "There is," he said, "a sort of self-congratulation, a little tickling self-flattery, in the idea that while you are pleasure and amusing yourself, you are seriously contributing to the future welfare of the country....Would that every one had the same lofty conception of his duty to the state as this sunny-natured, large-hearted man! If this generation will not labour for the benefit of the next, and if the next generation will let labour for its next, then in forestry, as in everything else, China will never prosper. For this reason it is better that forests should be in the hands of the state. Through trees seldom yield a direct monetary return to the persons who actually plant them, yet the indirect benefits they bestow do not take long to become apparent, such for instance are the improvement of climate and soil, and conservation of water. Very wise is the Chinese, saying—"To make provision for a year, grow corn; for ten years, grow trees". And wise still is this saying of Mexico: "Go into the woods with the axe and till in proper season and the timber supply will be inexhaustible." If China would now realize the gravity of her position in this matter, and embark on re-afforestation without further delay; if, in this regeneration of her forests, she would adopt the best of all the systems in vogue in Europe and America; if, in the conduct of her woods, she would act on the golden rule laid down by Mencius—then before long many ills from which she is suffering would disappear; her lands, now barren, would again wear the glorious aspect of the past; her soil would be richer; employment would be given to thousands of people whose existence is at present precarious; and a considerable profit would accrue to the state. Then, and not till then, will be the dawn of China's economical greatness.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pan God Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anaemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating

children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on cyanæmia. The children like it, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine, modern, scientific, and effective from the first dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is no doubt about it." Said by chemists.

Intimations.**MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.**

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anaemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. They are too weak and frail to resist. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pan God Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anaemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating

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NOTICE.

NOTICED is hereby given that a BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 5445 dated the 4th November, 1909, drawn by the Hau Tak Bank of Shanghai, China, on the Hau Tak Bank of Canton, China, for \$40,000.00 (Four Thousand Dollars) payable 10 days after sight has been LOST and a New Bill of Exchange No. 548 dated the 27th November, 1909, for a similar amount payable one day after sight in lieu of it has since been issued and duly honoured and that no transaction taking place under such original Bill of Exchange No. 5445 will be recognised by the undersigned or by any of the parties to such Bill.

Dated the 24th February, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. [20]

SOLIGNUM.

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood Stone, and Brickwork.
It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed on its label, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's
HYGIENOL,

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents.
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

and
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. (28)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

The Opium Farm.

NEW LEASE OPENS TO-DAY.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

BIG RISE IN PRICES—FARMER'S GLOOMY
OUTLOOK.

To-day the new Farmer entered upon his lease of the Hongkong Opium Farm for a period of three years—at a slightly reduced rental as compared with that paid for the monopoly by his predecessor during the preceding triennial period. As may be remembered, there were four tenders made at the time that the Farm was put up for offer of tenure, the respective tenders being (per month) as follows:

Ku Yiu-shan Leung, Kin-sang, and Ng Ming-sau	..... \$98,750
Ho Shai-kit	..... 98,600
Luk Yau	..... 96,000
She Ying-luk	..... 97,000

The tender accepted by the Government was that of Mr. Ho Shai-kit, representing the Tai Yau Syndicate. The annual income from their lease of the Farm will amount to \$1,183,200, or \$268,800 less than what had been paid for the monopoly by the previous Farmer. This small reduction in the tender is rather remarkable in view of the new anti-opium regulations that have come into force with their prohibitory clauses towards a decrease in the number of public opium divans and their possible entire extinction.

As a matter of fact extinction has now become an accomplished fact and dating from to-day no opium divans are allowed in the Colony.

THE GOVERNOR'S PESSIMISM.

It is worthy of remark that when His Excellency the Governor made reference to the Opium Farm lease in speaking on the Colonial Estimates in September last, he anticipated a falling-off in the value of the New Farm by some five lakhs of dollars, and H.E. expressed the hope that the pledge given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to approach Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards the Colony's loss by reason of the gradual closing of the opium divans would result in a solamium being voted by Parliament in the aid of Hongkong of some \$40,000. It was therefore with no ordinary feelings of equal

mity that the Government found the tender prices so well maintained as they were, and the loss to be incurred under the new lease is so comparatively small that it did not in any very serious way affect the Colonial Estimates for the current financial year.

THE FARMER'S PESSIMISM.

Since the tenders were made and the selection of the Tai Yau Company's offer accepted, the conditions attaching to the opium traffic have very greatly altered to the detriment of the rival bidders in general and to that of the successful tenderer in particular. Apart altogether from the partial or entire closing of the divans, the main factor in the situation which the Farmer called upon to face is the tremendous increase that has taken place in the price of the raw drug. If the Government had postponed the taking of tenders for one more month, is a notorious fact that they would not have been the recipients of offers of such magnitude as were made by the various tenderers.

RISE IN RAW OPIUM.

In August last the price of Indian opium was below \$1,000 per chest; in September it was a little over \$1,000; in October the price rose to \$1,200. The lease of the Farm was advertised for 31st of August, tenders to be received up to that time only. About the 30th of August, however, the Government postponed the acceptance of tenders, on account (as the Governor then explained) of the necessity for consolidating the opium laws of the Colony, especially as they affected the imposition of morphine, the Government deeming it advisable to extend the period for tenders for the new Farm until 30th September. It is quite on the cards, as already mentioned, that another month was added to the period during which tenders were acceptable nothing like the successful tender could have been secured.

To-day raw opium has enhanced its price to nearly \$1,000 per chest, or, roughly, 100 per cent. as compared with the price of raw opium ruling in September when the tenders were sent in. As a result of this enhancement in the price of the raw material, the prospects for the new farmer, who took over to-day, cannot be regarded as particularly bright.

NEW CONDITIONS.

It should be explained that although this abnormal increase in the price of raw opium began to make itself felt during the old Farmer's tenure of the lease, it did not affect him to any appreciable extent because of the fact that he had enough stock in hand to tide him over until his lease expired, whereby he was a considerable gainer, as his reserve stock had been bought when the market ruled low and the retail prices were increased in proportion as the prices of the wholesale material went up. On the other hand, the new Farmer will not be able to look very far forward as he must take delivery of one month from the importers, such as Saseons and the Benares and Patna firms.

CLOSING OF THE DIVANS.

An additional restriction has been put upon the possible extent of the Farmer's earnings by reason of the closing of the opium divans. Although it was commonly known that the lease of the Opium Farm was made and accepted subject to a diminution of the number of opium divans in the Colony, with a proviso also, that a total eradication of these places might be called for under the pledges extracted from the Colony by the Home-Government, it was not a matter of general belief that the utter extinction of the divans would be called for; nor is it very widely understood amongst the public at large that this ultimate step would be taken. Such, however, is the case, and to-day there is not a single opium divan left in the Colony.

It is not within the province of this article to discuss the pros and cons of this question; but there need be no hesitation in stating the views of men who have had many years' experience in the administration of the Opium Laws and these simply amount to this: that the closing of the divans, whilst restricting the Farmer in the operation of his monopoly, will not in any way help to eradicate the abuse of the drug nor lead to a higher state of communal morality in this regard.

Under the old conditions the Farmer had the right of supervision of divans by means of his revenue staff and abuses were carefully suppressed when they were found to have come into being in spite of preventive measures. Under the new conditions, the habits of those divans—who, it must be remembered, are all of the hard-working coolie class—will still get their quantum of opium and consume it in private houses where little restriction can be placed upon the traffic, or else they will take themselves to the consumption of drugs more deleterious far than opium ever has been proved to be. Such is the view one bears generally by men who have had long experience in the traffic. As regards the rich consumer, the conditions for him remain unchanged, as he will continue to take as much or as little of the drug as he pleases in his own house, whatever be the conditions and whatever the price.

TASTES IN OPIUM.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming, the Secretary of the Opium Farm (in co-operation with a Telegraph representative this afternoon), remarked upon the fact that whilst in the interior of China native opium was taken of choice, in the Coast Patna was preferred. Along with the Indian drug, native opium, as well as Malwa and Persian, has gone up in price enormously.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that although the Farm has changed hands and been taken over, the organisation of the head quarters and preventive staff remains practically the same as it was under the old regime. Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who as Secretary was so successful under the old Opium Farmer, remains in the same capacity with the new Farmer, and there is little doubt that under his able secretarial guidance, which accounts for so much in a concern of this kind, the Farmer will enjoy a successful lease notwithstanding the adverse conditions which appear at the present moment to threaten such a consummation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Malay Mail advocates the establishment of a Bank at Teluk Anson.

It is reported from Penang that Ayer Kunjog is shortly to be re-floated as a sterling company in London.

THE Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will pay a dividend of twenty-seven dollars per share for 1909.

LIEUT.-COL. Bayard and the Officers of the Buffs will be "At Home" on Saturday, 5th inst., at the Race Course on the occasion of the Regimental Race Meeting. The first race will be at 2.30 p.m.

A JAPANESE man-of-war will attend the celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic on March 24, and will then proceed to London and stay a few days in the Thamis.

At a meeting of the directors of the Shanghai and Iliang Company Ltd., on 22nd ult., a final dividend of 33½ per cent was recommended upon the preference shares and 3½ per cent upon ordinary shares. The interim dividends for the first half of last year were, respectively, Ths. 1.75 and Ths. 1.

M.R. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., stated that the quo-trials of H.M.S. *Invisible* had been delayed owing to small defects in the experimental turbines with which she had been fitted. The trials were begun on 3rd inst.

M. Vernet, a chemist attached to the Pasteur Institute at Nantong in Indo-China, is coming out to the F. M. S., Java, and Ceylon on a special mission to inquire into the cultivation of Hevea rubber. These researches will be pursued for the benefit of the planting community in Indo-China. M. Vernet expects to be in these parts this month.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Three Patients	\$50
C. G. Gaupp & Co.	15
J. R. Michael & Co.	15
Montague Ede, Esq.	15
D. Dorabjee, Esq.	15
Pattell & Co.	15
W. H. Wickham, Esq.	15
C. Abdulla & Co.	15
Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co.	10
Dorabjee & Son.	10
A. Baker, Esq.	10
Aquarius Co.	10
Aagaard Thoresen & Co.	10

In a report, dated 9th ult., relative to the rat-catching in Kowloon, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health writes:—My last report on the number of rats taken in Kowloon was brought up to December 23rd, 1909. During the remaining eight days of that month there were taken in Old Kowloon 314 rats and in Kowloon City 9 rats, giving a daily average take of 39.25 and 1.125, respectively. During January, 1910, 1,482 rats were taken in Old Kowloon, giving a daily average of 47.8 and 97 in Kowloon City, giving a daily average of 3.1. This last figure is an improvement on preceding ones, while the former is slightly below the figure for Old Kowloon in my last report (50.), but considerably better than that of the previous report (40.3). All traps and bird lime boards were splayed in for examination on January 15th and have yet been re-issued. (It is proposed to re-issue them after Chinese New Year.) Otherwise the number of rats taken in January would probably have been greater.

MARKET FOR ABERDEEN.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT. PROPOSAL.

The following minutes were considered at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:—

Secretary.—In view of the fact that a large number of hawkers sell food at Aberdeen and Apichau which in other parts of the Colony may only be sold in the market and that the population of these two villages is now sufficient to warrant action being taken to safeguard the food supply, I recommend the construction of a small market and a slaughter house at Aberdeen for the favourable consideration of the Board.

The matter has, I believe, been considered on various occasions but up to the present neither a market nor a slaughter house has been built. The latter is certainly as important as the former. The slaughter house contractor pays an annual fee to Government for the privilege of slaughtering swine at Aberdeen and Apichau, it is therefore essential that he should be provided by Government with a properly constructed and properly drained building in which to carry on this work. The danger of allowing fish, poultry, meat and vegetables to be hawked round the streets where it is impossible to control their sale in any way constitutes a strong reason to warrant the construction of a market forthwith. The C. V. S. concurs in the above recommendations—the adoption of which he considers desirable to safeguard the food supply of the Colony.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
H. S. D.

1.10

Hon. Registrar General minutes:—I agree as to the slaughter-house, but as to market I think Shaukiwan has a prior claim. The accommodation there is insufficient.

Director of Public Works:—It is intended to erect a small market at Aberdeen for market purposes, the site for which has, however, to be reclaimed before the work can be undertaken.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonel F.M.O.

1.10

Hon. Registrar General minutes:—I agree as to the market, but as to the slaughter-house I think Shaukiwan has a prior claim. The accommodation there is insufficient.

Director of Public Works:—It is intended to provide an ordinary market for the consumption of quinine at certain points.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonel F.M.O.

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E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colon

INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.
(Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph").

XI.—IN ABERDEEN.

Whilst somewhat circumscribed as regards the number of its industries, the village, or rather the congeries of villages, known generally as Aberdeen has the distinction of excelling in two very important directions, industrially considered. Aberdeen may be said to occupy a regrettably unique position among the many smaller centres of population that have grown with the growth of the City of Victoria, and it is rather a deplorable fact that there is no apparent likelihood at present of any such development ensuing as that with which both Yau-mui and Shaikwan have been blessed and which is almost sure to be participated in by the New Territories when the Canton-Kowloon Railway shall have been got into full working order.

As a matter of fact, from the earliest days of the Colony until more recent times the village and port of Aberdeen bore an unsavoury reputation on account of the pitiful proclivities of their populace both aborigines and alien; nor was it strange that such should be the case, for the turbulence of the different

FACTIONS AND CLANS.

that went to make up the communities caused the name to be a by-word all over the Colony. Of course, all that is changed, and there is now no more peaceable or law-abiding citizens in all the outlying regions.

It was at Aberdeen that the first dry dock in the Colony was established some quarter of a century ago, with a length on keel blocks of 430 feet; a breadth at entrance of 84 feet; and a depth of 23 feet over-all at ordinary spring tides. The Aberdeen Dock, however, cannot for the present be numbered amongst the active industries, for it now lies idle and its fate remains unknown until the present up-beat in the docking business of Hongkong and Kowloon brings forth a definite result.

It will be a pity if the Docks be closed down altogether, both on account of the workmen who must necessarily be ousted from employment and of the set-back which it will inflict upon Aberdeen itself, for in the latter regard the place is already in a state of stagnation so far as further new developments are concerned, whatever may be the prosperity and maintained productiveness of those in 'stries still remaining. Of the other fields of activity that Aberdeen presents to the observer, first mention, perhaps, ought to be made of the

FISHING INDUSTRY,

of which Aberdeen waters may be said to have been the principal centre ever since the Colony was established. When the fishing junks are all gathered into the Aberdeen Harbour, say at China New Year or any other festival, there is a veritable "forest of masts" to be seen, whilst even at ordinary times the number of fishing boats of all kinds at anchor is no less remarkable than the scene of animation made up, by the fleet of small craft continually moving to and fro between the shore and the shipping or across to the island of "Little Hongkong."

Fresh fish in great quantities are daily sent round to Hongkong, while a still greater amount is salted, cured and dried for export to less favoured places in the East, and this traffic, though almost impossible of computation in value, must represent one of the most productive of Hongkong exports.

As a collateral of the fishing, it is only natural that boat-building in various forms should take an important part in the industrial activities of the port on the Southern side of Hongkong Island. Both on the Aberdeen side and on the opposite shore of "Little Hongkong" there are numerous establishments where craft of all kinds are constructed, varying from sampans and slipper boats to junks of upwards of 1,000 piculs' capacity. It is a notable fact, by the way, that within recent years—especially since the occurrence of the

DISASTROUS TYPHOON

of 1906—the prices for junk and boat-building have enhanced enormously. Of course, the reason is not far to seek: For in former years of immunity from typhonic disaster the junk people had no difficulty whatever in getting security from the shore money-holders. But when the great blow occurred some four years ago the fishing fleet suffered tremendous damage—one might almost say annihilation—with the result that the guarantors as well as those who had previously figured as junk-owners lost heavily on their investments; the security offered by fishing craft became depreciated; and in the result the cost of production of new vessels was increased by about 100 per cent. Whereas before that lamentable event, junk of 600 to 700 piculs (less fittings) could be got from the builders for say \$1 per picul tonnage, the same class of junk cannot now be produced for less than \$1,500 to \$1,600.

But whilst the fishing, fish-curing and boat-building industries have been in existence for untold generations, perhaps the most remarkable industry in Aberdeen is to be found in the

PAPER FACTORY,

belonging to the Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Company. This enterprise ranks amongst the leading concerns financed and managed by purely Chinese influences and reflects upon its founder, Mr Lau Yan Pau, the highest credit for the business acumen and soundness of judgment, which are characteristics of his countrymen.

It is more than twenty years ago that Mr Lau first embraced the project for the establishment of a paper factory in Hongkong for the supply of a superior class of paper to meet the demand emanating from China generally and from every country in which Chinese found a settlement. The result was that the factory became an enormous success. The promoter having looked around for a suitable site, fixed upon the one now occupied by the factory at Aberdeen village.

After negotiations with the Government an area of 60,000 square feet on the sea-front was acquired with a fine catchment area for the fresh water required for factory purposes. Simultaneously with the construction of the works,

A GREAT DAM was erected on the hill side to form a reservoir, capable of serving not only the factory but the whole village with filtered water, it being a stipulation on the part of the Government that they should reserve part of the water so collected for the use of the villagers and floating population.

The buildings themselves were erected with a special view to the nature of the business to be carried on in them. Messrs. Leigh and Orange were the architects, and the best local talent available was also employed in arranging the disposition of the engineering appliances. When the buildings were completed, machinery of the most up-to-date type by Messrs. Bertram Limited, Edinburgh, N.B., was installed, thus making it a suitable soil for micro-organisms to flourish in.

Meanwhile the management had not been behindhand in making everything ready for supplies of the raw material used in paper-making to be sent forward. Collecting agencies were established in every conceivable district and soon after the factory machinery was pronounced to be in good order the work of production was in full swing. As is generally known mostly all paper is MADE FROM RAGS.

That produced by the Tai Shing is entirely so made. The enormous quantities of rags that are annually converted into paper at the famous Aberdeen factory are got from all parts of China and are sent here by agents who have establishments in the different ports on the coast. These refuse cloths, etc., are all brought to Aberdeen by junks which are able to anchor just opposite the factory for the discharge of their cargoes.

When these many, coloured and variegated masses of rags are unloaded preparatory to treatment in the mill, one can help wondering where on earth they came from, for they include remnant specimens of clothing worn by every race under the sun—or so it would appear at first sight.

But soon a change comes over the scene. First of all the rags are boiled with chemicals; then are beaten to a fine fibre by beating machines; and lastly run into the paper-making machine, which rolls them out in continuous sheets, to be cut up and "finished" as required. This

FINISHING PROCESS

includes quite a gradation of processes. First of all there comes the general overhauling of the issuing sheets. After the eradication of the bad sheets, the perfect article is packed into reams or bales as the case may be and is then ready for the market.

There is also a great deal of what is known in the trade as "broke"—that is to say, broken paper, which product is specially treated and cut into convenient lengths and sizes.

Needless to remark, the machinery, all duplicated, employed in the factory is of the most modern and approved pattern, driven by powerful steam engines, and has been kept always at a high standard of efficiency. Besides the above incident, the news has been bruited about that not many days ago, a Chinese infant was picked up on the roadway by a certain member of the nefarious gang; placed in a ricksha and taken on board a Canton-bound steamer, doubtless to be sold in the neighbouring city. Probably the Police at the time of writing have brought the criminal to book but what has transpired in the first case we have not the slightest notion. That such a state of affairs should exist in a British Colony is hard to believe, but the fact remains that the Police are apparently unable to cope with the evil, for what reasons it is not our province to inquire. The question which suggests itself is, therefore, "Do the Police provide sufficient protection?" Either the Police Forces are hopelessly inadequate or there is gross negligence of duty. We do not for moment hold the latter view and this theory being eliminated, the root of the whole trouble is at once made apparent: It is hardly fair for harsh critics to sent the air with cues of "Where are the Police?" as the Force, handicapped as they are with insufficiency of men, have already worked wonders. We would venture to suggest that the powers that be provide the proper quota of men to each district in order to enable them to effectively cope with an evil which threatens to assume serious proportions and which if allowed to follow its own course must surely be a blot to the fair name of the Colony

BURGLARY IN S. J. DAVID & CO.
DRAWERS BROKEN OPEN AND DIAMOND
RING STOLEN.

Early in the morning of the 10th ultimo, the premises of Messrs. S. J. David and Company were entered by burglars, who made short work of a certain chest of drawers, in one of which a diamond ring and some other articles of jewellery repose. The articles, which belonged to one of the assistants, were placed in one of the drawers, which was fastened with a patent Chubb lock and key, but the owner was surprised on opening the drawer the next morning to discover that the valuable articles had disappeared. The victim of the burglary notified the Police of the theft the same day. The latter have so far been unable to get at the real thief but this morning Chan Yuk Sing, the proprietor of the Kwan On pawnshop at 57, Hollywood Road, appeared before the Magistrate for failing to detail the man who had presented the ring, as the latter said the ring belonged to him but was unable to place any value on it; and so could reasonably have been suspected by the defendant. The case was remanded.

OFFICIAL SEALS.

The official seals in all yamen in the city of Canton were re-opened to day for the transaction of public business after the China New Year holidays.

ANOTHER MEETING.

An official despatch has been received by the Viceroy from the officials of the Lo Ting prefecture reporting that, on the 13th day of this month, the soldiers there, about two hundred in number, mutinied, but no serious consequences resulted. The mutineers are now at large, and steps have been taken for their arrest.

The Japanese Consul at Harbin has protested against the action of the Russian police in hauling down the sign-board over premises occupied by the Japanese agent of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. The agent is suing for compensation.

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TYTAM WATER.

EXAMINATIONS DISCLOSE CONTAMINATION.

The following papers were laid before the members of the Sanitary Board at their meeting this afternoon:

The examinations marked "A" were all made before the emptying and cleansing of the Albany Service reservoir, that marked B after. These examinations show clearly that the service reservoir had become contaminated; there being an increase both in the total number of micro-organisms and in the number of B. Coli as compared with what was found in the water as it left the filter beds.

The beneficial effect of cleansing the service reservoir is seen on comparing "B" with "A." Both the fish and the mud sediment then found in it contained many micro-organisms. B. Coli was isolated from the latter but not from the former. The Government Analyst reports 5% of organic matter in the mud (report attached), thus making it a suitable soil for micro-organisms to flourish in.

The possibility of contaminations being washed down the hill side into this open reservoir of filtering water is too obvious to require dilating upon. In England and on the Continent it is usual to roof in such reservoirs, the other similar reservoirs in Hongkong are roofed in. I would urge strongly the advisability of this being done in the case of the Albany Service reservoir.

E. A. SHAW,
Bacteriologist.

TYTAM WATER UNFILTERED.

Source of Sample:—Taken from Gauge Basin Albany Filter Beds.

Remarks: Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

TYTAM WATER.

Source of Sample:—Taken from tap in Yard at No. 1 Motor House Garden Rd.

Remarks:—A satisfactory drinking water.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated—*I quite agree the reservoir should be covered, I advocated this months ago.*

The Hon. R. G.:—The roofing of this reservoir was recommended by Mr. Chadwick, I think. The water seems worse below the pumping station than in the conduit or than above the station. How is this?

Hon. D. P. W.:—The roofing over of this reservoir is naturally one of the improvements to the water supply that the Government contemplates. The filter beds have now been extended and improved at a large cost and plan, etc., are in hand for the roofing of the reservoir.

TEACHERS' CLASS:

English, and Methods of Teaching.

Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on THURSDAY, March 3rd, or

FRIDAY, March 4th, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms for intending Students may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN the BOTANIC GARDENS.

TUESDAY, 8th March:

Open 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 5s.

The Prize will be distributed at 5 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March:

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 5cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. " " " Children half-price.

TEA will be obtainable on the Grounds.

By permission of Col. Piarr and Officers the Band of the 13th Rajputs will play on both days from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

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S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Cordinian and Madou, from Selenique ex s.s. Sidon, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. Verdecken, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M. the 28th February, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 7th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 7th March, 1910, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

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Intimations.
SAUSAGES

OWN MAKE
EXCELLENT and DELICIOUS.

Pure Pork
AND
Beef Sausages

at 35 cents & 25 cents
per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1910.

[20]

ASAHI BEER
SAPPORO BEER
TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

[21]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

the 5th and 7th March, 1910, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

COMPRISED—

MAKUDZU VASES, BOWLS and PLATES, BRASS BUDDHAS, TEMPLE LANTERNS, KINKOKU SATSUMA TEA and COFFEE SETS, VASES, BOWLS, SILVER and GOLD CLOISONNE VASES, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET SCREENS and WALL HANGINGS, DAMASCENEWARE, OLD JAPANESE CLOCKS, OLD LACQUERED and PORCELAIN WARE, GOLD HAND-PAINTED SCREEN, CARVED CHERRYWOOD DESKS, CHAIRS and STANDS.

ALSO

2 JAPANESE POODLES.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRECO LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Cooperating with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong, "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

13 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of Britain" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperors" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). 71.10/-

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Orbit Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 43.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to— U. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Fetter Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamship

TIENTSIN, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO, CHIANGHAI WED'DAY, 2nd Feb, Noon.

SHANGHAI KWONGSANG THURSDAY, 3rd Mar, Noon.

MANILA LOONGSANG FRIDAY, 4th Mar, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI KOTSANG TUESDAY, 8th Mar, Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, NAMSANG WED'DAY, 9th Mar, Noon.

MANILA YUENSANG FRIDAY, 11th Mar, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kotsang*, *Namsang* and *Yuensang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kodat, Labad, Daiti, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

[13]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. TO SAIL

SWATOW & CHINKIANG "KALGAN" 2nd Mar, 4 P.M.

OEBU & ILOIO "SUNGKUANG" 3rd 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI "CHENAN" 3rd 4 P.M.

TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" 3rd 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI "LISAN" 6th Daylight.

MANILA "TAMING" 8th 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI "ABHUT" 10th 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI "OHINHUA" 13th Daylight.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA "CHANGSHA" 14th 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinwa*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 6 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Telephone No. 16.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

[13]

HONGKONG—MANILA.**CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED**

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Dates.

RUBI 1550 A. Fraser MANILA, SATURDAY, 5th Mar, at Noon.

ZAFIRO 1550 R. Rodger " SATURDAY, 12th Mar, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1910.

[13]

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1910.

[13]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZI CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1910.

[13]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1910.

[13]

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. R. E. Hutchinson	4th March, at Noon.	FRIDAY, 4th March, at Noon.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA Capt. H. Yamamoto	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178 Mar. 12th	WED'DAY, 23rd March, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For

Steamers

Leaves

TAMSWI v. SWATOW & AMOY

"DAIGO MARU"
Capt. H. Murayama

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Mar, at 10 A.M.

ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY

"OSHU MARU"
Captain T. Segi

THURSDAY, 3rd Mar, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

[13]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1910

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP. Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID

KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Higino, Tons 7000 WEDNESDAY, 2nd Mar, at Daylight.

ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 5000 WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar, at

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Buying.

11.45 a.m.

London—Bank T.T.	.....	/8 11/16
Do. demand	.....	18/
Do. 4 months sight	.....	18/
France—Bank T.T.	.....	2/17
America—Bank T.T.	.....	4/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	.....	7/2
India T.T.	.....	12/8
Do. demand	.....	12/0
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	.....	7/8
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	.....	7/3
Japan—Bank T.T.	.....	8/4
Java—Bank T.T.	.....	10/4

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	.....	1/9
6 months' sight L/C	.....	1/9
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	.....	4/2
4 months' sight L/C	.....	4/4
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	.....	10/3/16
4 months' sight France	.....	2/21
6 months' sight	.....	2/23
4 months' sight Germany	.....	1/80
Bar Silver	.....	23/5/16
Bank of England rate	.....	3%
Sovereign	.....	11/52

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAILS DUE.

English (*Macdonald*) 1st inst., 7 a.m.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 4th inst.
India (*Kuinsang*) 5th inst.
German (*Prinz Siegmund*) 8th inst.
Indian (*Lakshmi*) 10th inst.
German (*Kleist*) 10th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Yorck*, which left here on 23rd ult., at noon, arrived at Singapore on 27th ult., at 10 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinzess Alice*, which left here on 24th ult., at 4 p.m., arrived at Shanghai on 27th ult., at 4 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Kleist* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th ult., left Colombo on 27th ult., p.m., and may be expected here on 10th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 1.30 a.m., on 27th ult., and left again at 4 p.m., same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 2 a.m., on 1st inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figar, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly on the N.E. coast of China, and risen elsewhere, particularly over Japan and S. China;

Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley. It is still low over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the Chinos Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; drizzling rain or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Frater, 28th Feb.—Manila 26th Feb., Gen.—T. & Co.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,414, I. Mason, 26th Feb.—Singapore 22nd Feb., Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 92 G. Schlaikier, 28th Feb.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.

Clara Jaben, Ger. s.s., 1,013, J. Hendrixen, 28th Feb.—Haiphong 24th Feb. and Hoitow 27th Gen.—J. & Co.

Sutton Hall, Br. s.s., 2,870, W. Harford, 28th Feb.—New York 24th Dec., 99 Case Oil—S. O. & Co.

Wing Sung, Br. s.s., 1,425, Martin, 28th Feb.—Wu and Chingkang 24th Feb., Rice.

—J. S. Br. s.s., 801, A. Ramsey 28th Feb.,—Samarang and Pulo Laut 17th Feb., Sugar.

—Yue Fat 28th.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 900, D. Heuk, 1st Mar.—Kwang Yen 27th Feb., Camchi Stone.—J. & Co.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Fries, 1st Mar.—San Francisco 15th Feb., Maids and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 1,544, M. Picknell, 1st Mar.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

For Manila.

Holyoke, for Amoy.

Parker, for Singapore.

Clara Jaben, for Swatow.

Diversions

Mar. 1.—Kemmer, for Manila.

Lockson, for Swatow.

Monro, for Bangkok.

Morphy, for Amoy.

Dalga Mart, for Wakamatsu.

Longwood, for Saigon.

Armed Bata, for Europe.

Tonkin for Shanghai, &c.

Haiyan, for Foochow.

Tonk, for Shanghai, &c.

Parker, for Singapore.

Carmorhines, for Colombo.

Alking, for Saigon.

Passengers arriving.

Per Tombia, f.o. Hongkong from Marseilles—

Messrs. Montalant, Biberay, Drs. Barrie, and L. Gachet. From Aden—Mr. Chang.

From Colombo—Major Hossian, Dr. Aids Castillejo, Mr. and Mrs. Dolce, Rev. Adolphus, Messrs. Chuk Look, John Collin and Low Shaw, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Bryson, Mr. Ng Shu Cheng, Dr. Campbell, Highet, Mr. and Mrs. Kien Messrs. C. Mahitan, Virajadas and Chin Iek Kao, from Falgo—Mr. Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Messrs. Clericos, A. Reith, Fritchard, J. Jaeger, J. Dewart, Rev. Canac, Messrs. Bourgauas, Roger, Savoia, and Vacquey, for Shanghai from Marseilles—Mrs. Segales.

and baby, Messrs. Gacaud, Kaiser, L. Aubert, Mr. and Mrs. Loisel, Mrs. Miljeard, and Mr. Patiot. From Singapore—Messrs. Jean Martin and Vanlie Coste. From Saigon—Messrs. Castelliba, Sticol and Fattacci. For Kobe from Marselles—Mrs. Daunt daughter and baby. For Yokohama—Mr. Boncherie. From Colombo—Mr. M. C. Desy. From Saigon—Mr. W. Mahtani.

Per Chiva, from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Aramendi and infant. Misses M. E. Arendall, R. R. Bridges, Mrs. U. G. Chapman, Master Kenneth Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Co., Comptre. Master William Comptre, Messrs. R. A. Drake, Chas. Fowler, D. Era, Mrs. W. F. Graham, Mr. Joe Grundahl, Miss E. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Hooper, Miss Helen Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Henry, Mr. F. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. M. King, Mrs. Lulu F. King, Mrs. G. Nowell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parker, and Infant, Mr. P. S. Sabent, Mrs. C. Scherke, Messrs. I. J. Spiegel, E. R. Tatt, Miss M. L. Web, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ven, Mr. C. B. Thompson, Mrs. H. C. Coode, Miss Alina Bowring, R. J. Tait, Misses Elsie Bowring, Mrs. G. Bowring, Mr. Loo Yen Sad and native servant, Rev. Gen. F. Fitch, Mrs. G. Clevedger, Messrs. I. C. Koch, H. J. Hillwell and J. I. Anderson.

Passengers departing.

Per Prins Waldemar, for Manila—Messrs. D. Cole, G. Martini, K. Gabul, Koester, H. C. C. Wilson, Robert, Pangon, J. M. B. Lyn Kemp, Isenberg Reich, H. G. White, A. W. Colwell, J. M. Chaparev, Ch. Asaki, S. Mench, Dr. J. de Haan, Mrs. Nebo, Mr. and Mrs. Durack, Mr. and Mrs. A. Determan, Miss L.full, Rev. J. L. Parcy, Dr. Miss Fenton, and Rev. H. G. Monson. For Angus—Mr. Konth, For Syney—Mr. R. H. Williamson. For Yohkoh—Sister Teresa. For New Guinea—Messrs. E. Lindenberg, A. Thiel, and 11 Chinese.

Per Princess Alice, for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. E. Meoller, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wendt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Crombil, Mr. and Mrs. P. Critchton, Mr. and Mrs. O. Aar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Pereira, Dr. Petrie, Capt. F. S. Randolf, Misses Aley, Ley, Pruss, Messrs. R. E. Kadrius, Fiedra, Koebs, R. N. Truman, A. Raymond, Sluth, C. D. Smith, Mrs. H. Foster, Messrs. Turnbull, I. M. d'Almeida, T. G. Addeson, O. Tewistle, C. D. Dick, S. Moos, C. F. Porter, Ade Selva, H. Rosburg, and Rev. C. H. Hechster. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Post Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hodges, Miss F. Veliale, Mr. and Mrs. F. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. H. S. Scott Hard, Misses Edmunds, Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Messrs. A. Norsey, Milham, F. A. Green, G. E. Friedrich, F. Ketton, Miss Lub, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Pope and Dr. Locarno.

Shipping Report.

Str. Loring, from Manila:—Fine weather smooth sea, fog to Hongkong.

Str. Glomflock, from Singapore:—Light wind and fine weather throughout.

Str. Liao-ni, from Saigon:—Fine weather to Gap Rock. Hazy, with rain to port.

Str. Rubi, from Manila:—Experienced fine weather throughout trip the nearing Hongkong when weather set in thick and misty E.N.E. wind and swell.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANMERE: Boineo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 20th Feb.—Sandakan 15th Feb., Timber.—M. & Co.

Carl Dierichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kayser, 27th Feb.—Hoihow 25th Feb., Gen.—J.

Chintulu, Chi. s.s., 1,000, J. Joers, 28th Feb.—Saigon 23rd Feb., Rice.—Waller & Co.

Clan, Br. s.s., 7,110; S. Gland, 22nd Feb.—Singapore 15th Feb., Petroleum in Bulk.—A. & Co.

Daiya Maru, Imp. s.s., 1,359, Kubayashi, 2nd Feb.—Wakamatsu 17th Feb., Coal.—H. G. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 24th Feb.—Singapore 20th Feb., Gen.—Man Far & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 23rd Feb.—Saigon 19th Feb., Rice and Paddy.

Fribourg, Br. s.s., 2,838, R. E. Hutchinson, 18th Feb.—Taicow 21st Feb. and Hoihow 25th, Rice and Gen.—Angsard Thoresen & Co.

Fitzpatrick, Br. s.s., 1,286, C. H. Hutchison, 21st Feb.—Canton, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, Fremantle—Per Siberia, 5th Mar.

Galaxy, Br. s.s., 1,359, Kubayashi, 2nd Feb.—Wakamatsu, Koho, Yokohama and Sasebo.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,414, I. Mason, 26th Feb.—Singapore 22nd Feb., Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 92 G. Schlaikier, 28th Feb.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.

Clara Jaben, Ger. s.s., 1,013, J. Hendrixen, 28th Feb.—Haiphong 24th Feb. and Hoitow 27th Gen.—J. & Co.

Sutton Hall, Br. s.s., 2,870, W. Harford, 28th Feb.—New York 24th Dec., 99 Case Oil—S. O. & Co.

Wing Sung, Br. s.s., 1,425, Martin, 28th Feb.—Wu and Chingkang 24th Feb., Rice.

Zwees, Br. s.s., 801, A. Ramsey 28th Feb.,—Samarang and Pulo Laut 17th Feb., Sugar.

—Yue Fat 28th.

Haddon Hall, Br. s.s., 2,677, Abigail, 24th Feb.—Dolby 9th Feb., Beans—Order.

Hio Sang, Br. s.s., 1,361, A. Smith, 23rd Feb.—Sumatra 13th Feb., Sugar.—J. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 763, A. Corneliusson, 27th Feb.—Haiphong 20th Feb., Gen.—A. R. M.

Ichan, Br. s.s., 1,228, Tubbens, 28th Feb.—Canton 27th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Javeta, Br. s.s., 2,778, H. E. A. Flaminis, 28th Feb.—Cardiff, 14th Jan., Coal.—Government.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 923, M. Ipland, 24th Feb.—Saigon Paddy.—J. & Co.

Kachidate Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,432, Yamaguchi, 21st Feb.—M. 16th Feb., Coal.—Ataka & Co.

Kalgan, Br. s.s., 1,123, P. Mills, 23rd Feb.—Saigon 15th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOOR & CO. Corrected to noon : later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LATE DIVIDEND.	DISPARITY BETWEEN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,210,000 \$20,000	\$2,000; \$125	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9. — \$12.72	4 % \$60 sellers London £88.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	—7	—6	£4,000 \$3,000			
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$250,000 \$250,750 \$125,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	... \$73 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Ltd. ad	10,000	15	—5	none	\$10 for 1908	7 % \$15 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	Tls. 22,000 Tls. 325,253 Tls. 146,186 \$8,000,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	... Tls. 114 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$10	£105,248 \$105,249 \$682,609	\$2,454,901	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5½ % \$910
FIRE I							
China Fire Insurance Company	70,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000		\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 % \$117 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$458,646 \$180,803 \$143,173	\$375,541	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7½ % \$36½ sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$7,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1908 2/- for year ending 30/6, 1908	... \$3 sellers \$32 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	Nil			
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$20,000	Final of \$14 for account 1908	7½ % \$30/- ex div. s.
Indo-China Siem Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	—5	—5	\$19,100		6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9/1910 — \$3. 154	... \$63 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	—5	—5	\$20,000		3rd in. of 5/- per share (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	... 77/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	—1	—1	\$180,000		\$1.00 for year ending 10/4, 1909	4 % \$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$65,000	\$1.52	\$1.50 for year ending 10/4, 1909	3½ % \$14½
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 \$50,000	Dr. \$1,858	\$5 for year ending 31/12/08	34 % \$168 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	none	Dr. \$131,893	\$3 for 1907	... \$10 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31/12/09	... Tls. 50 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,020,000	—1	Ps. 1	{ \$195,000 \$14,389 none	Dr. \$1,433	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 % Tls. 181
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none		First year	Ps. 10 buyers
Raub Australas Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	—1	Ps. 10	\$4,193	Dr. \$1,421	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	6 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$32,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31/12/08	... \$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	\$55,000 \$26,800 \$46,000	\$20,100	None	500 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	\$50	\$88,442 \$221,000 \$10,000	\$132,785	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	5½ % \$72 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 601,257	Tls. 6,861	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1910	6½ % Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 % Tls. 127 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29/3/09	5½ % Tls. 103 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000 \$24,644	\$19,273	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$25	\$14,072	\$27,012	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$5	\$1	\$1	\$27.012	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	\$80 new buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$10	\$226,045	\$53.712	45 cents for 1909	\$7½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,850	\$81.9	\$2½ for 1909	\$27½ buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 600,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ % Tls. 107 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1.958	Final of 1/8 for account 1909	8½ % \$42½
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31/12/09	8½ % Tls. 131 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	none	\$9,558	5½ cents for year ending 31/7/08	... \$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 7,372	Tls. 71 for year ending 30/9/06	...
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 50 for 1906	...
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$6,500	\$6,648	15 % per share for 1908	10 % \$10 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000	Nil	\$1.20 for 1908	12½ sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14,023	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28/12/06	8½ sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$3,407	80 cents for 1909	8½ sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31/7/09	8½ buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,893	Interim of 15 cents for account 1909	8½ % \$7½ sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$13,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31/12/08	8½ % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$6,707	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29/3/09	6 % \$204 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 % \$275 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	12½ sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	12½ sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie te Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$20,000	Tls. 16,682	4th Interim of Tls. 12½ for 1909	...
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 61,924 \$10,000	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 3/- paid shares for year ending 30/4/09	6 % \$130 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,640	None	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	none			
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ % Tls. 148 ss.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$31,056	None	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$63	40 cent for year ending 31/5/09	7 % \$221 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31/12/08	5½ % \$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$46,000	\$341	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31/5/09	6½ % \$12½ buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ % \$7 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...
RUBBERS.							
Allagar Rubber Estates	730,000	2½	2½	none	none	None	7½ buyers
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2½	2½	none	none	Interim of 6/- for account 1909	30/6 sales
Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$7,400	\$11,05	45 % interim for 1909	...
Gastfield Rubber Estate, Limited	33,650	\$10	\$10	none	\$12,220	2/6 for 1909	...
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	2½	2½	none	none	None	...
Golconde Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	2½	2½	none	none	None	...
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	2½	2½	\$8,784	7½ % 2nd interim for 1909	...	
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.							